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WORONI

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A.N.U. SCHOLARSHIP FOR ABORIGINE?

On Sunday, 16th April, the first meeting of the 38th S.R.C. unanimously approved a motion empowering the local NUAUS Committee with the task of commencing negotiations which, if successful, will lead to the awarding of a free place to an aboriginal scholar at this University.

In doing so, the S.R.C. expressed its willingness to bear the tuition costs involved.

Tentatively, the motion passed envisages a two-way package deal, with the costs divided between the S.R.C. and the Administration (with possibly the aid of the Halls of Residence).

Details of the plan and the conditions with which the S.R.C. intends to approach the Administration have yet to be worked out. To do this, the Committee is communicating with National Abschol to obtain advice and assistance.

By the commencement of the 1968 academic year, when the final plan comes into operation with the first A.N.U. aboriginal scholar, this university will be in the vanguard of Australian universities in its approach to aboriginal education. Moreover, the plan will be a hefty contribution to Abschol in its National Fund Raising Year.

This first meeting, under the efficient direction of President Brooks, confronted a number of important issues, as well as conducting the lengthy task of electing members to fill the various executive positions.

The issue absorbing most attention was discipline. The question of the powers of the S.R.C. in this regard was raised by two separate incidents.

The first involved recent developments in John 23rd College. It occasioned discussion about the extent of the S.R.C.'s jurisdiction. Toss Gascoigne, the newly elected Secretary, repeated his opinion, expressed in his electoral policy statement, that the S.R.C. should strive

to attain "total disciplinary powers". As such it would be a Magistrate's Court to which all disciplinary matters, including those concerning the Colleges and Halls, would be referred.

President Brooks disagreed. Pointing out that there was no reciprocal representation between the College governing bodies and the S.R.C. and that the S.R.C. had not been elected with any mandate to extend its powers in the direction Gascoigne wanted, he reminded the meeting that it would have to respect the autonomy of the Colleges and limit its activities to consultation.

The second disciplinary issue arose from discussion of the Graduation Ball (run at a loss of over \$200), in particular the pre-adolescent behaviour of a number of students whose attempts at self-entertainment were strongly reminiscent of a horde of frustrated chimpanzees.

Incidents of near-violence on this occasion and during previous "social functions" this year, one of which re-

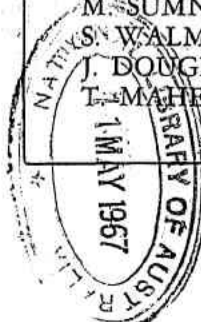
sulted in a girl's leg being broken by a scrum charge across a dance floor, prompted one S.R.C. member to suggest that the situation was rapidly getting out of hand. Two other members, with experience of other universities, remarked on the relative frequency of such behaviour at the A.N.U.

Following a directive to the Disciplinary Committee, social regressives and associated anthropoid specimens can expect harsher treatment during the rest of the year.

This year's Bushweek festivities also came under debate. Concern about the desirability of continuing the tradition in its present form was widely voiced. The decision about the format of Bushweek, to be held around the last weekend of second term, will be left in the hands of a committee set up "to discuss the whole concept of Bushweek". Meanwhile the W.U.S. committee is going ahead with plans to hold, with S.R.C. approval, the Miss University Quest Ball on that weekend.

THE 38th S.R.C.

ALAN BROOKS	President
CHRIS BLAXLAND	Vice-President
TOSS GASCOIGNE	Secretary
DES BALL	Treasurer
SUE BARNES	N.U.A.U.S. Secretary
FR. J. HANRAHAN	Director of Clubs and Societies
R. COLMAN	Director of Student Publications
R. TYSON	Public Relations Officer
F. MICHAELIS	Local Education and Welfare Officer
ROBYN HENDERSON	P/NG. Officer
M. STOYLES	International Officer
D. MOORE	Property Officer
J. BELFORD	Sports Council Rep.
BILL ROBERTS	A.O.S.T.
DON MITCHELL	Union Rep.
ALAN BROOKS	Union Rep.
R. MACKAY	Union Rep.
T. GASCOIGNE	Arts Festival Rep.
M. STOYLES	Performing Arts Council Rep.
M. SUMNER-POTTS	Director of Student Notice Boards
S. WALMSLEY	Employment Officer
J. DOUGLAS	Concessions Officer
T. MATHER	Treasurer's Assistant



WORONI



Letters

ART AND POVERTY

While we accept the important role art can play in modern life we feel that the new Bruce Hall fountain points to the distressing disparity between conditions at A.N.U. and many other Australian universities. While students at, say, Melbourne University are battling to even find a seat in the library and are generally studying in adverse conditions we can sit back in comfort and indulge in the arts. It would not be so bad if students here took advantage of the facilities offered and in return lived up to their responsibilities to society, but instead we see "animal acts" at social functions and a low level of involvement in political and social issues. All in all, we wonder if the money spent on the fountain might not have been better spent on providing basic facilities for students at other universities who have done more to earn it than many at A.N.U.

POLICY

Several people have asked us for an explicit statement of Woroni policy. Before doing this we want to emphasise the extent to which production factors influence the final product.

The primary difficulty is that Woroni is produced by a photo-offset process which takes a total of eleven days. This is why our deadlines are so early and our news items a little out of date. We have rushed copy through, for example, the election pages were produced in a record six days, but this places a terrific burden on staff and printer. Another example was the front page report in the last issue which was written in the early hours of the morning a week before the paper came out. We couldn't sub-edit this properly and consequently three possibly libellous sentences had to be removed after type-setting, leaving some very ungainly spaces. Lack of time also forced us to overlook a gross error in John Frow's "White Poem" which is reprinted in this issue.

The implication of all this is that copy must be handed in twelve to thirteen days ahead of the next issue, and should preferably be typed double space.

As to our policy, it is to produce a paper with reasonable lay-out which shows a concern for social and political issues and reports news of interest to the university. In particular, we hope to continue the series of first-hand reports on South-East Asia and the discussion of the nature of universities initiated by Professor Herbst (incidentally, why has no-one yet commented on his controversial argument?). Beyond this we cannot go, since the copy we receive largely determines what the paper becomes.

Dear Sir,

It is distressing to be forced to add yet another criticism of your paper, but the obvious decline in quality of presentation in the last issue must be deplored.

The "new improved format in *Woroni* No. 3" was justly praised by Mr. Maher in his letter in the last issue, and it is hard to imagine how the layout editor could possibly have allowed the confused mixture of a variety of contributions to pass as a student newspaper containing Mr. Maher's letter.

In particular, the centre pages are a chaotic assemblage of big words, medium words, little words, and pictures. Consequently, the possible effectiveness of different sized print for different articles is completely lost, and merely to work out where the articles begin and end takes an inordinate amount of time.

And whenever is *Woroni* going to get out of the misguided habit of so mixing up articles, reviews, previews, reports and sport news that the reader has hardly any idea of what kind of news he is reading until working through the first paragraph of each contribution?

Now that the paper is getting some life into it, and including some good quality material, an adequately organised and well set out presentation is surely long overdue.

Yours,

Phillip Brown

Phillip Brown, do not be distressed, but rejoice, and be exceedingly glad, for thou art the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men.—Eds.

Sir,

On April 11 yet another element was formally added to our quite remarkable collection of architectural poverty, mediocrity and plagiarism. The Copland Building. From its absurd entrance (an afterthought?) to its toilet facilities I wonder at the distressing attempt to permanently house an important faculty. Never have I been in a building of such utter indifference and yet it is to provide the environment for creative thought and intellectual perseverance. This contradiction of purpose and result is criminal especially as the result cannot be changed.

Yours,

L. V. Williams

Sir,

As one who is prepared to give and take a bit, and who finds that adequate precautions are necessary, I feel that it is time that the attention of the University be drawn to the atrocious lack of assistance to facilitate participation in meaningful union.

True devotion to any activity cannot be accomplished without a certain degree of security. A university that fails to recognise this need and fails to make provision for its fulfilment cannot but undermine the morale of the more energetic portion of the student body. One is reminded of the famous words of that august statesman Sir Winston Churchill: "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance". For the fear of a foreign invasion, occupation, and the introduction into all channels of an unwelcome mutation of the established order, necessitates the dissolution of the element of risk.

Bearing this in mind, it becomes obvious that those in positions of authority should be prepared to exercise a certain latitude and be prepared to dispense with the more binding moral and administrative restrictions governing student relationships. A university that fails to encourage and aid these most commendable aims and positions, cannot but look forward to a neurotic and mal-adjusted student populace.

Yours,

Bernard Hardy
Craddock Morton

Sir,

My youngest sister — aged 12 — has asked me to tell you how much she appreciated *Woroni's* Christmas edition. She says she enjoyed it almost as much as *School Friend*.

Thanks also from my mother, for instilling in her, at such an early age, a true sense of the richness of contemporary prose.

Yours,

PATRICIA HEWITT

The Christmas *Woroni* was produced in order that *Woroni* would conform with the Postal Regulations. It was written and edited by Don Beattie who also has put a lot of time into the production and advertising side of *Woroni* and has greatly helped us.—Eds.

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Gees the Grad Ball was a great turn !!
Me and me mates stood round for half the night
Singing 'Lloyd George knew my father' and then
we all went and chucked all over the
Library Lawn ... Really great night.
..... Not as great as the turn
before, though! A really great
scrum charge right across
the dance-floor. Pity some
bird had to get in the way,
though. That broken leg almost
spoiled a really great night.....



KRAWE.

This article is an analysis of the recent SRC Elections. It does not purport to be an exhaustive investigation of the elections, but an observation on the style and form of the elections. The opinions expressed are those only of the author.

Candidates

Once again, the number of candidates standing did not even reach the amount required for the S.R.C. This has been a very disturbing feature of recent past elections. The famous bugbear APATHY again raises its head. But is apathy the real reason for this situation? Students will not stand for an election if they feel that they have no chance of being elected. A humiliating defeat could be worse than not standing at all. Also there is really very little awareness of the role of the S.R.C. or its importance in student life. This does not actively encourage student participation in S.R.C. activities. Cries of 'petty politicians' and 'pressure of academic work' ring out from all corners of the campus. The S.R.C. is treated with a similar disdain as politics is in general in Australia. Obviously, student politicians are out to get something out of it for themselves! The answer has escaped greater election anatomists than myself.

A strange feature of this election was the small number of members of former S.R.C.'s that stood for re-election. This is due probably to several factors.

look back nostalgically on the days when every candidate addressed the masses over lunchtimes in the union, putting up policies, answering questions. At least the voters had some idea what the people were like that they were voting for. Only Chris Blaxland, who of all the candidates, probably least needed to campaign, made a determined and intelligent attempt at campaigning. His election, with more votes polled than the presidential winner shows the effect of such a campaign and also that people do pay some attention to who is running.

The only candidates who did any personal speeches were the two female science candidates who went out to Forestry. Frances Michaelis who also ran an intelligent campaign of getting her name before the voters (as a freshette) asked for Forestry votes in Science as the third vote to the two Forestry candidates. She topped the Science poll. Robby Henderson asked Forestry not to worry about her as Science but to vote for her as General Representative.

There was an increase in the number of voters this year — but only because

Two weeks before the election Gascoigne probably had it won, then for some incredible reason ceased to care. Brooks conducted an intelligent if uninspired campaign of getting his name known, and known it was, very soon, very obviously. Again, departing from practice of previous years, neither of the two candidates stood for General representative, which usually assured the loser of a place on the S.R.C. Brooks was a newcomer to the S.R.C. scene. He had never before been involved with any S.R.C. activities or had much experience with Club committees etc. His grounding came from Hall politics, where he showed himself a capable organizer and an efficient, sober person. He is not a great public speaker, though a competent one and probably wisely restricted the number of speeches he gave. He was well backed by enthusiastic friends and could probably be classified as small 'c' conservative. He stood on no policy, which again is a wise idea in such elections, but voters do rather like to know how a candidate thinks on certain issues, without wishing a clear definitive policy. When forced into stating his stand, he showed a far more realistic approach to many matters than Gascoigne. He refused a public debate with Gascoigne on the grounds (probably realistic) that it would be a waste of time. However, when he spoke in the Union one lunchtime, after a session by Gascoigne, he

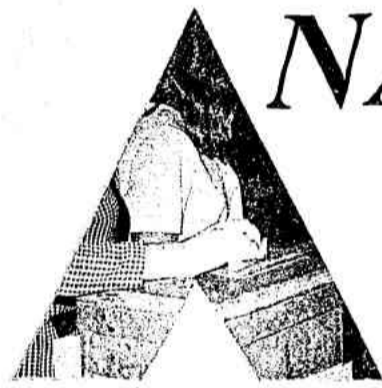
replying to questions rather vague. He left his run too late. Only on the election day did he begin to get up posters, and only on the second day of the election did he visit the Halls. Although he had qualifications in S.R.C. activities, they were not sufficiently impressive, nor was he as well known as many had suspected.

It would probably be fair to speculate that Gascoigne's votes were mostly from Union frequenters, while Brooks gained a few of these and was carried on the Halls.

As is now history, Brooks was elected by an overwhelming majority, though there is no substantial evidence why. One could cry 'victory for conservatism', but it would hardly be worth while. It only goes to show the advantages to be gained from a well run campaign.

The new S.R.C. — What you can expect

I believe Brooks will be a capable and probably quite efficient President. Don't expect anything great to happen this year, but rest assured that your S.R.C. is in the hands of a responsible man who seems to have the abilities to rise to the occasion when required. The members, although they lacked many qualifications when elected, are a balance of both liberal and conservative, and Brooks has gone



NATOMY OF THE ELECTIONS



john stephens

Firstly, many of the capable passed out of university, others had faculties sitting on them to work, while in others it rose out of sheer disillusionment; and the S.R.C. as well as being a place from which a participant can derive much satisfaction and interest, is also a place that breeds disillusionment. It is a pity that not more people are motivated to stand for the S.R.C. to attempt to give it more life and more raison d'etre. The tradition also has been for the new presidential candidates to come from the old S.R.C. and probably to have been an executive member. This year broke the rule (for reasons similar to those listed above).

With few exceptions the candidates were not of a high calibre and did not promise a particularly vivid S.R.C. year. Qualifications were not impressive, and policies not world shattering (but then again no S.R.C. policies ever are). One candidate stood solely on membership of a committee of a sporting club. (He was elected unopposed.) Without intending any personal reference to the previous person, students cannot expect to get a good S.R.C. to represent them if they cannot choose their representatives. If a person is elected merely by being nominated for a position.

Elections

This election was far from being an exciting one. Leaving the presidential race aside for the next section, candidates in general were rather blasé about the whole thing. Several failed to campaign at all and the standards of election posters were far below those set in other years; as indeed was the standard of campaigning in general. One tends to

the Returning Officer decided to increase the voting hours and take the ballot boxes to the halls. Hall residents who would not have stirred themselves or would not have been stirred by a singularly unexciting election to vote, did so, because the ballot boxes were placed right under their noses. The part timers vote also staggeringly doubled, but certainly not because of the campaign of the candidates. Many people could not be bothered voting, as is their democratic right, for reasons like 'petty politics' and 'who cares'. An interesting feature of the voting was the feminist outlook of female voters, especially in the General election many votes ran Huxley, Henderson, Barnes.

The Presidential race

I use the word 'race' more for journalistic sensationalism than for any other reason. This too was an incredible election, and lacked the fire that even last year's conservative race had, with all out poster campaigns, well qualified candidates, and good policies. *Vote Honest Al* and *A Vote for Gascoigne is a Vote for Excitement* ran the election screeds.

again came out the winner, with a better image and an air of confidence. He stood for responsible student leadership. Gascoigne: played his cards wrongly from the word go. He was reasonably confident in the early stages and paid little attention to his campaign though urged to do so by his supporters. His supporters were a small loosely knit group of people who contributed little to his effort. As the elections drew near, he began to realise that the efforts of Brooks might be paying off. He had not visited the Halls and spoken, as Brooks had done. He had few campaign posters up. His roneed screeds did not put up an impressive image to the voters. 'I'm jack of being a member of such a dull university' they began and continued in a similar vein. He committed a political sin of attacking his opponent. He attacked his opponent's lack of policy, while his own, although sound on some issues, lacked vote getting power. His speech in the Union was unfortunate, he lacked confidence and spoke quietly, his

one of his way to avoid any suggestion of cliques. The S.R.C. contains some very capable persons. Chris Blaxland should prove a good Vice-President, and provides a note of experience on the executive. Toss Gascoigne, on the S.R.C. through election at the annual general meeting, will make a lively and interesting secretary. Sue Barnes' appointment as N.U.A.U.S. Secretary means that N.U.A.U.S. is in very capable and experienced hands, and she should be well assisted by Frances Michaelis as Local Education and Welfare Officer. Des Ball is an unknown quantity as Treasurer so I will refrain from making any comment, but should do a sound job. I conclude by noting that Roger Mackay is again one of the Union reps and good old Megan is around to keep the S.R.C. on 'its toes' for yet another year. So far Brooks and the executive have shown great keenness and a willingness to learn quickly about those facets of S.R.C. they do not know about.

THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Some Comments on Professor Fitzgerald's Talk

On the assumption that your report (Woroni, March 16th) does Professor Fitzgerald's talk justice, there are some comments which I would like to make in the light of my recent visit to China.

The American Invaders

First of all, I must admit that there is some evidence to support the claim that the Cultural Revolution, and the mass youth movement in particular, has been designed by Mao to prepare the minds and bodies of the Chinese people for the rigours of a guerrilla war fought in their own country against American invaders. There could be no better means of acquainting potential soldiers with the terrain than by allowing them to travel in all directions, more recently on foot, in order to emulate the Long March of 1934-5. This process must be invaluable in promoting self-sufficiency and individual enterprise, as well as strengthening a social esprit de corps which is already very strong. Secondly, the Chinese cannot be blamed if they are apprehensive about an American attack. While the "encirclement" of China is seen by many Western nations as a necessary protection against a mad dog, the Chinese see the ring of American air, naval and military bases as evidence of America's aggressive purpose. Furthermore, statements made in the American Legislatures since 1949 have unambiguously favoured the destruction of China and the restoration of Chiang Kai-shek. Lin Piao, whose own body bears evidence of the Korean war, cannot be blamed if he sees Vietnam as another means for American generals to come to decisive grips with China.

Soviet Preoccupation

On the other hand, in China today one does not find the hysterical anti-American feeling which might be expected in the light of the factors listed above. Anti-American feeling has become institutionalised, even ritualised so that every Red Guard speaker concludes his oration with the formula:—
"Down with U.S. imperialism!
Down with Soviet revisionism!
Down with those in authority who are taking the capitalist road!
Long live the Communist Party!
Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!
Long live our great leader, Chairman Mao!"

In every city I visited, anti-Soviet rallies, marches, slogans, posters, newspapers, pamphlets and loudspeakers revealed an extraordinary preoccupation with the Soviet "traitors" to socialism. Vietnam, the Americans and the wars of liberation in Africa, Latin America and other parts of South-east Asia had not been forgotten but they were very much in the background. One does not expect to see evidence of Western-type mobilization since it would be a guerrilla war, but the people to whom I spoke and the cities through which I walked offered no suggestion of a country about to be attacked at any moment with the most diabolical weapons ever invented. Even in Shanghai, whose industry and port and railway facilities make it an obvious target, I saw no anti-aircraft guns or air raid shelters. This was no nation on the alert.

The "Revisionists"

I tend to agree with Professor Fitzgerald that Mao has exaggerated the extent and the seriousness of his opposi-



A Red Guard proclaims the Word of Mao Photo-Bob Reece

tion in order to lend the Revolution some of the ideological drama which has been lost since 1949, despite earlier attempts with the Hundred Flowers and the Great Leap Forward. It is very difficult to obtain any more specific criticism of Liu Shao-chi, Teng Hsiao-ping, Tao Chu and others than the inevitable formula of "taking the capitalist road". There is no doubt that there were some people in authority — university directors, factory managers and party officials — who had developed an elitist mentality similar to that possessed by the Soviet ruling class, but it is difficult to pin anything on Liu

Shao-chi. The best official propaganda can do (see "The Great Socialist Cultural Revolution in China", nos. 1-6, Foreign Languages Press, Peking), is to identify him and other "revisionists" with the anti-Party and anti-Mao literature which had come from the pens of such men as Teng To and Wu Han. Their critics, who were well versed in the detection of literary propaganda, hint darkly at conspiracy and counter-revolutionary organization, but the charge that Liu is the "Khrushchev of China" cannot be supported with a scrap of cogent evidence. At Tsinghua polytechnic in Peking I



Wall posters in Canton Photo-Bob Reece

saw a magnificently documented and illustrated poster-history of the Cultural Revolution but its criticism of Liu's career consisted largely in allegations of association with anti-Party elements over a number of years.

Liu a Fascist?

What does Liu, the chief "revisionist", really represent? A softer line with the Soviets? Probably not, although propaganda cartoons portray him and his associates with Slavic features. Every attempt is being made to identify him in the public eye with those "fascist hangmen" Brezhnev and Kosygin. Is he the chief fall guy in what Victor Zorza describes as the "sham revolution?" I don't think that this is very likely.

Economic Incentive

Perhaps the most cogent explanation yet made can be found in the columns of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, the most reliable single source on economic and political developments in China. Its editor, Derek Davies, argues that the real controversy behind the Cultural Revolution is the choice of an effective incentive in the Chinese economy — material incentives represented by Liu and the trade unions with which he has always been associated and ideological incentives represented by Mao, Lin Piao and Chiang Ching. There is substantial historical evidence to suggest that Mao distrusts the Soviet-type buildup of urbanised industry and favours instead the creation of self-sufficient agricultural and industrial units in the form of the People's Communes, where workers, peasants, soldiers and students would be truly integrated.

Anti-intellectualism

Is this the eccentric atavism of a former peasant or the calculated strategy of a guerrilla leader preparing his country for a final "People's war?" Probably neither. Mao has always hated bureaucracy and the Soviet example has been enough to convince him that China must not be allowed to follow in its footsteps. On the other hand, he has wanted the youth of China to experience something similar to the 1919 student uprising in China which had such a profoundly idealistic impact on his own thinking. Liu Shao-chi's arid intellectualism and his association with the unsuccessful urban industrial section of the early Communist Party has made him an obvious target. The Cultural Revolution is essentially anti-intellectual and its spirit resembles that of the populist movement in Russia in the late 19th century and China during the 1920's.

Ideology and Change

Stuart Schram, Mao's latest biographer, describes him as an incurable idealist. Although much of the Cultural Revolution is hot air and confusion, it has been conspicuously successful in winning over youth to Mao's concept of the New China. Half an hour of conversation with any Red Guard will persuade the cynic that Mao's concepts of a new society, embodied in his three pamphlets "The Foolish Old Man Who Moved Mountains", "In Memory of Norman Bethune", and "Serve the Masses", have been taken to heart by what may be one quarter of a population of 700 millions. In the words of Mao, the Marxist heretic: "Ideological work must precede change".

ROBERT REECE



Don Bedford playing in the Union Jazz Concert last Monday

HOME, SWEET HOME

1967 has heralded many changes in the Union, in both catering and administration. Most are for the better and should in the long run produce a Union which will serve a wider range of functions than at present. Regrettably there have been somewhat fewer customers in the Refectory so far this year, but it is hoped that numbers will pick up as the fame of the new-look food spreads. The Union Shop has shown a dramatic upsurge in turnover and customers, as has the Milk Bar, but the Coffee Lounge remains most disappointing.

At the end of last year the Catering Supervisor, Mr. Belessis, resigned and returned to Greece. He was replaced by Mr. Harry Howard, who has already shown that the Union can consistently produce good food at a reasonable price. Although the food is institutional it is usually better than that supplied at the Halls, and this is in the main due to Mr. Howard's efforts.

During the summer vacation the kitchen was extended at the expense of the crockery store and is now able to provide a wider range of meals in quicker time. All these improvements were long overdue. Unfortunately, too few customers use the Refectory at present to register a profit there, but it is expected that the coming cold weather will induce more to use it and thereby pull it out of the red. At present catering is kept close to level by the Milk Bar, which also manages to pull the Coffee Lounge out of its troubles. The Coffee Lounge has turned in a very disappointing performance so far this year, and it appears that there is too small a desire to justify its continuing operation. The Union Shop, apart from the Milk Bar, is the most successful trading concern in the Union, with a satisfactory level being maintained.

Rulers

The composition of the Board of Management has altered since the beginning of the year. The Chairman, Tony Hartnell, moved to Sydney University and resigned that position. He was replaced by Chris Lamb. The new Sports Council delegate is Charles Alexander and the S.R.C. has sent Alan Brooks, Don Mitchell and Roger Mackay.

John Stephens, the Director of Union Nights, had staged three of these at the time of writing, some of them successful. The first, a Parliamentary Debate in which Eric Baume was the guest star, was particularly well attended, but the next, a Cabaret, was seen by only a few. This was unfortunate, for in spite of the financial aspects, it was a good show. The Twiliters were presented at the third Union Night, along with a short

comedy, and drew a crowd of about 140. This was encouraging, and the idea seems worth pursuing further.

Ecstasy

The Board has been negotiating for a considerable time now to have the Union exempted from certain provisions of the A.C.T. Liquor Ordinance so as to make liquor available for sale in the Union at civilised hours without having to stage a function under the watchful eyes of the Licensing Magistrate.

The hold-up appears due to inordinate delays by sections of the bureaucracy, perhaps caused by a fear that the students, having sipped Union Beer, will run riot in the streets. Nevertheless, there is no evidence to show that students who drink on campus will drink any more than they would have if they went down to the pub as usual. The Board is doing its best to speed up the introduction of this service and regretfully has to say that the wheels of timorous bureaucracy grind very slowly indeed.

Art

The Art Exhibition draws near once again, this year to be held from May 1 to the 6th. A noted artist, Nancy Parker, is to be the judge, and whether or not she will have the same taste in sculpture as the previous judge remains to be seen. It seems certain that the variety of exhibits will be as wide as before, and quality remains the only question. It will be opened by the Master of University House, Professor A. D. Trendall.

The Union has been fortunate in acquiring a painting from a well known Australian artist of international repute, John Perceval. It was presented to the Union by the artist, and is one of his "Kathie" series, regarded by many as one of his best.

Extending

Union development has attracted a great deal of time and attention from the Board in the last year or so, principally with regard to the cellar project and the extension of the Union. The cellar project, as most know, envisages a place underneath the present building where people can go for coffee and relaxation when the Union is closed or when it suits them. It should prove a popular attraction and will fill a large gap in present Union facilities.

Extensions to the Union, more than doubling its present area will, it is hoped, be completed during the next triennium (1970-72), and the architect has submitted notional plans which have been approved in outline by the Board. The matter requires a submission, through the University, to the Universities Commission for a grant, but in spite of this the project still has good prospects.

Chris Lamb

GRADUATION

PORTRAITS IN BLACK AND WHITE OR COLOUR

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W.U.S./ABSCHOL

Having held three joint meetings already this year, W.U.S. and Abschol are away to an enthusiastic start. The meeting addressed by Gordon Bryant, M.H.R. (see article this issue) was a great success, and other activities have been initiated along the following lines.

Address by Sawyer

In conjunction with the Law Society, ABSCHOL will sponsor an address by Professor Geoffrey Sawyer on the constitutional aspects of the aboriginal proposals in the coming referendum. It will be held upstairs in the Union on Thursday 27 April at 1.00 p.m.

The Referendum

Plans are well under way to organise a campaign for a "yes" vote for aborigines' rights in the referendum (see the previous issue of *Woroni*). Volunteers are still needed to help man polling booths on "R" day, 27 May. Enquiries

Elizabeth Craven, Bruce Hall.

Bus for New Guinea

W.U.S. is to donate a bus to the University of Papua-New Guinea, to help students commute between their homes, around Port Moresby and the University. At present walking is the only way for most students to get to University, sometimes more than five miles away. Ford has undertaken to sell the bus to W.U.S. at cost price, and an appeal will be held later this term to help pay for it.

Miss University Quest

The finalists of the Miss University Quest will be judged at the Bushweek Ball, in the last week of second term. Proceeds will go to W.U.S.

The two societies have decided to hold separate meetings in future: W.U.S. in Bruce Hall on Sundays at 4.00 p.m., and ABSCHOL in Bruce Hall on Wednesdays at 10.00 p.m.

THE ARTS FESTIVAL IS ONLY DAYS AWAY

This year's Conference promises to be the best yet. The theme is "Asia and Australia", of interest to students in any field, and in particular to all students of history, political science and Oriental studies. Papers will be related to Asia or Australia or to an historical aspect of the relationship between the two.

Held at Monash University (accommodation in the Monash Residence) from 21st - 24th May, there will be plenty of opportunity to spend these few days in the May vacation enjoying Melbourne life in the company of other students of both sexes.

The Historical Society is already taking applications for the Conference, and students interested in attending can obtain full details and an application

history

form from:

Phillip Brown, Bruce Hall (E17)
John Darling, Burton Hall (280)
Robert Whitelaw, Garran Hall (5/217)
S.R.C. Office.

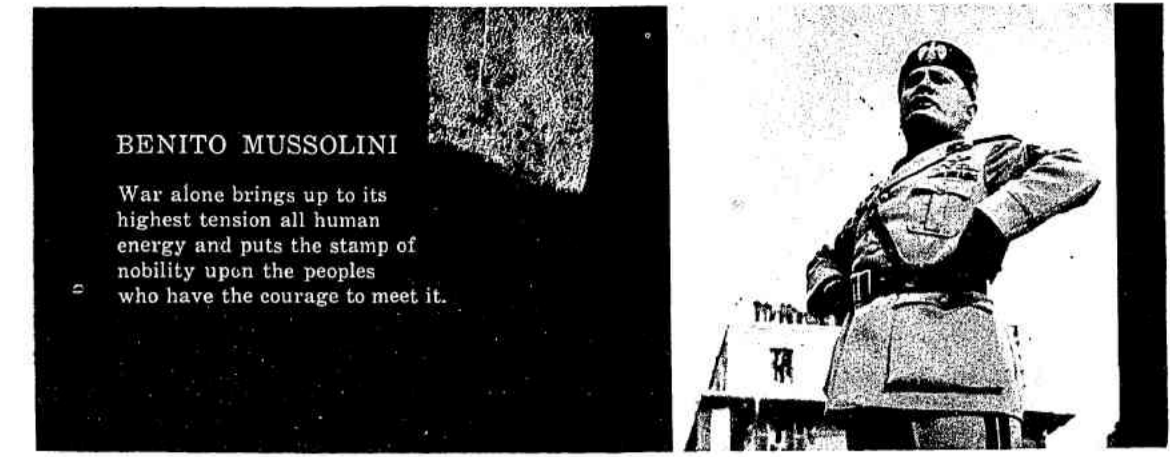
Deposit on application is \$1, full cost \$12 for full accommodation, and travel concessions for those who miss out on lifts.

A social evening with supper and drinks is being held in the Garran Hall Senior Common Room on Thursday, 4th May at 8 p.m. to arrange details for students proposing to attend the Conference.

TOSS GASCOIGNE IS ARTS FESTIVAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE A.N.U.

SECRETARIES OF CLUBS SENDING DELEGATIONS TO THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES ARTS FESTIVAL (25 MAY 3 JUNE) MUST CONTACT HIM WITH ALL DETAILS.

WAR?



In his article in the last Woroni (April 13th), "Where Should Free Men Stand?" Mr. Brzostowski poses the question — Is war wrong? He argues that in many cases we are justified in going to war and his argument is based on "rights" of one form or another, in particular, the right of a nation to resist aggression.

National Rights

It seems to me that this is only one small aspect of a war situation, for rights in an international setting have very little meaning. I think we must consider rather carefully what indeed we mean by rights. A right is essentially a licence given to its holder by a donor who has the power to enforce that right. As Mr. Brzostowski points out the behaviour of nations is pre-legal, for there is no agent capable of enforcing international laws. In this context it makes little sense to talk of a nation's rights for they cannot be other than self-granted. Indeed, as far as nation's rights are concerned there is much truth in the saying "might is right". If we allow self-granted rights, as Mr. Brzostowski and many others do, the way is open for national rights to conflict and this I feel sure is the cause of many a world conflict.

Is War Wrong?

Mr. Brzostowski goes further than this, for he sets up a moral standard to the effect that actions that accord with our rights are good, and those which do not, are bad. This adds nothing to his argument and merely serves to confuse the issue in the case of self-granted rights. It is in this context that Mr. Brzostowski asks the question — Is war wrong? and it seems to me that it is in this context that the question has little meaning. I hope to show later that there is a sense in which the question takes on meaning.

There is, however, another question which we might more fruitfully ask and that is in what circumstances should a

country adopt warfare as a course of action? This is in fact a question to which Mr. Brzostowski has given a partial answer. However, he has restricted himself to a small class of war situations. He considers only the case where "one party for reasons of selfish desire or racial or national greed, attacks an innocent, unprovoking and peaceful society." Implied in his analysis is the assumption that most conflicts are of this nature. To this assumption I take strong exception. In many war situations there is a history of long-standing grievances, disputes, provocation, counter-provocation and "incidents" perpetrated by both sides. This I take would be the case with most examples that come to mind, the notable exception being that of Hitler whose aggression was by most standards indefensible, but even here one can point to the depression, and the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles as factors leading to war. It is with such a picture we must deal rather than the simple hypothetical case of the aggressor and his victim.

Potential Conflict

In many cases, we can point to particular causes or sets of causes, which if absent, would have prevented a war. It should be a nation's task as it sees a potential conflict developing, to do its very best to eradicate points of conflict making substantial concessions if necessary. Nevertheless, despite its efforts, a country may find itself under attack and faced with the necessity for action. Then I would suggest that the decision makers be governed not by questions of rights, but by which course of action produces the least total amount of suffering. It may be that this involves

capitulation and loss of national identity as might be the case with an enemy with master race pretensions.

The Christ-like Society

The pacifist ideal is an attempt to apply the "least amount of suffering" criterion. The pacifist believes that a man is capable of exercising a restraining influence on would-be attackers, by virtue of his inner calm and authority. This influence depends on a personal contact, where the attacker becomes aware of the nobility of his victim, and is forcibly confronted with the fact that his victim is another human being *just like himself*. The pacifist believes that if the attacker can be made to feel the integrity of his victim, if he can be induced to enter into a sympathetic relationship with his victim, the attack will not take place. The ability to so influence people can be cultivated and can be seen at work in the standard examples of Christ and Gandhi. Perfection in this matter is probably unattainable, for even Christ found his personal authority insufficient on occasion. The pacifist imagines a country all of whose citizens are capable of reacting to violence in a Christ-like non-violent manner and who are capable of resisting physical force with moral force. Under attack, this country would not resist with force and would be occupied. Occupying soldiers, no matter how brutal, would quickly come under the influence of the inhabitants, and, after a minimum of violence, order would be restored. Such is the pacifist's solution to war. However unlikely it is that such a Christ-like society could come about, one can hardly deny that this is an alternative to war which would minimize suffering. It is only in terms such as these that one can make sense of the claim that war is wrong, in that there is a better way than war of dealing with an enemy.

If this is the pacifist ideal, what is the

pacifist course of action? Here we must make a distinction between national and individual action. The pacifist cannot ask that a nation not resist an attacker, unless the individuals of the nation are Christ-like in their non-violence, for otherwise weakness, or guerrilla-type resistance could precipitate massive slaughter. The pacifist therefore cannot present his solution to the decision makers of the country, but must rather work to change individuals.

Role of Pacifists

The advent of war places the pacifist as an individual, in a difficult position. He knows that his fellow countrymen will not accept his solution, so what part is he to play in the war? Some pacifists feel that when the reality of war is with them and national non-violence is not at the time feasible, they should comply with the nation's decision and bear arms. Others think that any compromise with the ideal is a betrayal of the ideal and indeed of the nation's best interests, and so will refuse to fight. Some of these are prepared to do ambulance work, but some take an extreme stand and will have nothing to do with the whole army machine.

To many people, such a stand is inconceivable, for they feel that a person who benefits from society has a moral duty to defend that society. But they fail to realize that the pacifist may sincerely think that defence is incompatible with the minimization of suffering, or may feel bound by what he regards as higher duties to the ideal, or if he couches his pacifism in religious terms, to God. Certainly the pacifist position cannot escape the inconsistencies and dilemmas which are common to any position on a complex problem such as war, but I feel its opponents are not sufficiently aware of its inconsistencies.

Andrew Hopkins

Vietnam

The relevance of the Vietnam war is very obvious to the first and third categories. The Australian government's cynical exploitation of ignorance and fear on this question is accepted fact and enough to turn anyone into a "part time" pacifist.

However, Vietnam is not typical and not many deny that participation in some wars is essential for national survival. To return to the point, most wars fought to guarantee national survival rarely end when this stage is reached — and at this point, the justifications for individual participation are less secure, be they moral, legal or what have you.

Ideological

If I am physically attacked and robbed in the street, defence and measured retaliation come naturally and can be justified. But I would find little justification for proceeding to systematically beat my assailant to death — especially when I realise that he may be little more inherently evil than I am. Let me apply this analogy before it gets too complicated. In the First and Second World Wars, the assailant was "beaten to death" at great cost — yet only to rise again after the first war and to be replaced by another after the second. To generate domestic and external support, the democracies in particular indulged in excessive moral judgements of the enemy, which helped to transform both wars into ideological crusades — which consequently could only be fought out to the bitter end.

Evil aggressor

The "aggressor" was portrayed as the root of all evil — a scourge to be wiped off the face of the earth. What started in 1914 as the collective responsibility of most of the powers, was transformed within two years into a vital struggle (to make the world safe for

"democracy") against the barbarian Hun.

At the end of the war the self-righteous "democracies" instituted a peace treaty that ignored the causes of the war, and established the legacy of hate and resentment that was to lead up to the Second World War.

It is certainly not original to attribute the unnecessary cost and length of the war to our self-righteous moralisms and blind irrationality of judgement at the time — but this same hysterical moralism has survived to dominate our thinking in wartime ever since. Wars fought in this atmosphere are rarely brought to brief and satisfactory conclusion.

Second World War

In light of this, how does one view the Second World War? Like all good wars, it was fought for "freedom", "everlasting peace", "security" and "dignity of the individual." Admittedly we had a little trouble fitting in the Soviet Union as a party to these objectives — but we managed nevertheless. Once again the enemy became the root of all evil and the Cossack hoards became "gallant Russians."

This portrayal was a 180 degrees about turn as far as public opinion in the thirties was concerned, and incidentally would go through another 180 degrees within a few years of the war ending.

To get back to the point, German Nazism was seen to be inherently evil and solely responsible — and everyone conveniently forgot about the missed opportunities and bungled diplomacy that facilitated the rise of Nazi Germany.

Post-war situation

So the war was pursued with the usual relentless energy to the usual bitter and costly end. The immediate consequence of the defeat of Germany was the creation of a power vacuum which

was filled by the Soviet Union.

By 1950 some could say that we defeated one scourge only at the expense of the increased power of another. The present woeful state of international relations is a legacy of the past — more specifically, a legacy of the war and the extent to which it was fought and concluded.

War, then, is a vicious circle of escalation, the continuation of which drives the opposing parties into such extremes in their war aims, that total victory is often seen on both sides as the only solution.

Part-time pacifism

So where lies the moral (and legal?) justification for the individual participating in such lunacy? Perhaps it lies in the ignorance of "free men" — we do not know that we can transform ourselves into an irreversible war machine, to be manipulated by our governments and in turn to influence our governments with our irrational war hysteria.

We do not know that the ideal for which we are fighting may be at best subjective and at worst highly questionable. We do not know that we will be pressured into a crusade in which the means we are using can never justify the ends we hope to achieve.

And yet more and more people are beginning to be "in the know" — to back the voices of restraint in wartime. No longer is it treason to question the assumptions on which we have gone to war (not that we are engaged in total war by any means) and the means we are using to achieve questionable ends. So "part-time" pacifism is here to stay.

Very few object to being called on to defend their interests or their country — but many are refusing to be a part of the moralistic crusades in which the duty of the individual is obscure and questionable.

Chris Bonner



The Kalidasa Society and the Indian Art of Loving

Konarak, Khajuraho and the Kama Sutra are probably the focal points of most Westerners' knowledge of ancient India's adoration of erotic love. Australians, though, are exempted from this generalisation. With the Kama Sutra banned, the Swiss-produced edition of photographs from Khajuraho banned (both in Australia and India), and the Sun Temple at Konarak gradually being corroded by sand-bearing winds, Australia seems doomed to be passed over by ancient India's destroying angels.

But the impression is a mistaken one. Their persuasive influence is beginning to challenge that of the Censorship Board itself. And last week a society was formed within the ANU with the avowed intention of rendering them every assistance.

Innocently enough it has taken the name "Kalidasa Society". Kalidasa became known to a small group of European readers in the last decade of the eighteenth century. German Romanticism was at a high point and Kalidasa's work was received with an enthusiasm which might well have embarrassed him. Goethe said:

"If in one word of blooms of early and fruits of riper years,
Of excitement and enchantment I should tell,
Of fulfillment and content, of Heaven and Earth;
Then will I but say "Sukuntala" * and have said all."

(* Sakuntala is one of Kalidasa's best works and the first to be translated into a European language.)

Since then Kalidasa's popularity has known only slow and certain decline.

Yet Kalidasa was India's greatest Sanskrit poet, who flourished at some time during the fourth or fifth century. Apart from a few of his surviving dramas and poems nothing is known of the man. That is not unusual with Indian authors, since they seemed to have delighted in their anonymity and rarely gave out autobiographical detail.

The Kalidasa Society, however, is less concerned with the man than his works. Here the ever-present themes of Indian civilisation are explored with a grace of style and sureness of feeling. Love, fate, duty, social well-being and devotion are seen filling men and women drawn from all levels of society. And it is to these works rather than that dull catalogue of Vatsyayana's that one should turn to comprehend the Indian attitude to love. For the Kama Sutra and those myriad stone copulators of Konarak and Khajuraho (apart from being unavailable in this country) need to be seen in a wider context.

Love (the Sanskrit word is "kama") has always been understood as a part of the very being of a complete personality in Hinduism. As such it does not have to be sought out so much as realised and expressed in the here and now. Man, by definition, is that being which enjoys love and physical pleasure. Of course this definition does not exhaust the Hindu understanding of man, but it should push aside the ascetic ideal so constantly exaggerated by those who find the West spiritually arid. For these enthusiasts, and there are many contemporary Hindus to be counted in their number, the sexuality depicted in the mediaeval temple sculptures is often a source of embarrassment and confusion.

Nor is love to be interpreted with the qualifications and distinctions which the Greek language (among other things) has brought to Western discussion. Kama is used in a sense of undivided physical and mental involvement such that "love" and "desire physically" are often rendered by the one term.

Indeed it might well be claimed that Indian artistic expression found the physical aspect of love the most fundamental and evocative of the whole emotion.

With their facility for an easy transition from the profane to the sacred, the passion and ardour of the lover are readily used metaphorically to describe the spiritual yearnings of man for the absolute. Such expressions abound in Indian sacred literature, but in Tantricism and Bhakti this analogy has a special significance. For it is in these highly emotional forms of Hinduism and Buddhism that the devotee most closely approximates to the lover in his quest for spiritual experiences of the highest type.

What of the erotic sculptures depicting couples enjoying intercourse, other groups offering multiple forms of stimulation, and single figures posed to stir even the most disinterested viewer? What religious significance can these have possessed for those who frequented the temples? Some authorities consider the sculptures were intended to give a detailed compendium of the delights of the heavenly state. Others suggest that the figures may have had a dogmatic and educational purpose, a visual aid to the newly initiated. Most probably though, they were merely an idealised representation of the court life of the times—a pageant of temple patrons enjoying the kind of life admonished by scripture.



A TANTRIC BUDDHA

Much as such concerns will periodically involve it, the Society's interest in India's erotic traditions must remain but one of its preoccupations. Even the works of the great Kalidasa himself are but magnificent fragments of an even greater civilisation which the Society is bent on exploring. No doubt Kalidasa himself would have approved such an eclectic approach since his interests themselves were wide and deep. Neither the severely limited objectives of libertarian-type nor the transcendent ones of the various religious societies are the concern of the Kalidasa Society. Primarily it wishes to be the medium through which information on the achievements of Indian civilisation is disseminated among students of this university. In this aim the Kalidasa Society is quite unique in Australia. It intends to spend itself guided by the words of that sage and poet, Bhartrhari:

"What is the use of many idle speeches!
Only two things are worth man's attention—
the youth of full-breasted women, prone to fresh pleasures,
and the forest (i.e. the life of meditation)."



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India



Hindus from all over India make pilgrimages to Benares. They worship in its many temples and bathe in the Ganges. The stairway leading down to the river is a ghat.

They say that in India there is no middle class. Landing in Bombay last December, this was one of the first impressions I got. We stayed in a retiring room of Victoria Station, in one of Bombay's poorer areas — and it came as a shock. There was a claustrophobic sense of crowding, so many people, and all dirty, all dressed in rags, many diseased.

And the beggars with cunning animal-like eyes. I remember two beggars in particular; one looked exactly like a turtle as it lay on its stomach, with no arms or legs to speak of. Probably it had been purposefully deformed at birth. The other was a young girl — about 15 — with a skin and bones baby flung over her shoulder like a sack. The baby was dead but she carried it around all the same. It helped to bring in more money. This was Bombay as I first saw it, in comparison with Canberra.

However, we did catch a glimpse of the other side of the coin. In March a well-to-do family in Colaba, one of Bombay's society areas, put us up before we caught the ship. This was a cosmopolitan existence, and very comfortable. For example they had two cars (cars are very expensive in India) and their own personal railway carriage when they travelled to Bombay.

In contrast we travelled around India in third class carriages with the chickens and peasants. This was always very hectic. A train comes in, and the waiting crowd surge forward, pushing and shouting their way inside. All you can do is push and shout also, and hope both yourself and your suitcase eventually make it. Alternatively, one climbs in through a window.

Once inside, you find of course that there are no seats left and even the luggage racks are occupied. People are stretching out on the floor already, so you quickly sit down in the corridor to grab some space while you can. Eventually the train starts up, and by now people are even hanging on to the windows from outside.

This is extremely dangerous. Once, travelling through Gujarat, the train suddenly stopped and everyone seemed quite excited. An old man had just had an arm cut off. Presumably he had been hanging on to the windows and slipped — falling under the wheels of the train. "Silly pool," said the Parsee beside me (he couldn't pronounce his "f" 's) "now train will be late isn't it?" This incident occurred while we were headed for a little village in Gujarat where we spent a week with a merchant and his family.

The Doshi family were orthodox Hindu's and this was evident in their attitude to women — for example, Mrs. Doshi and her daughter always ate after

the men had finished their meal. Ironically, despite the fact that India is the only country with a woman Prime Minister, most Indian women, especially of the lower castes, are very much subservient to men. However, higher caste women are generally sophisticated, well educated and happily married.

I feel that there is a lot to be said for arranged marriages. The boy or girl is forced to marry against his will, but generally the parents choose wisely, taking into consideration background, education and even physical features. There is really no question of whether a marriage will "work" — it must and it will. As this helps to show, the family is an important unit in India. I felt that Hindu society is very strongly group orientated, whereas our society is tending to become atomized.

After leaving Gujarat we travelled up through Rajasthan towards Delhi, and from there to Benares. This was a fascinating place, especially the ghats on the Ganges. I was taken to see a sadhu woman who lived right on the burning ghats. Her appearance was nightmarish; she had a huge rope-like coil of orange hair piled on top of her head, with bits sticking out in all directions like branches. The place where she lived seemed to be inhabited by many strange characters, ranging from cows to old long-bearded men, who muttered incantations incessantly. And just outside was a funeral pyre which crackled merrily.

The sadhu gave us some chai and chappatis, and it only occurred to me later where she got the fire wood from. No doubt our chappatis were garnished with bits of somebody's grandmother.

After this, out came the hashish. All the sadhu's tenants immediately rushed forward to have a puff and the pipe passed around and around. I found hashish to have a strange calming effect. I felt terribly happy and lethargic — in fact, it required painful concentration to make out words in the conversation around me. But this was the effect of only a few puffs. If you take more you become blissfully "stoned"; after this is the stage of being "smashed", which, I am told, can be a terrifying experience. Just recently the Indian government has banned hashish, but it is still very easy to get.

Leaving Benares we went north to Nepal, and then to Darjeeling. This hill station, tucked between Nepal and Bhutan, is fairly close to the Chinese border (one can pick up Russian and Chinese radio broadcasts quite easily) and so we had to get permits to enter.

These were carefully examined both when we arrived and when we left by police check-points. We were told that there had been trouble with communist infiltration. For the same reason and because of the trouble with the Nagas, we also required permits for Assam.

Assam was a strange place. Like Nepal, it gave us the feeling that the ordinary world was left far behind and we were now completely on our own. The train was full of army personnel going out to fight the Nagas. These people of Mongolian origin are demanding independence. Apparently there is active fighting going on, and we were told the trains going further east have armed escorts.

From Assam we headed south to Kerala. Somehow the south seemed much more alien than the north. The people are darker, and seemingly more hostile to Europeans. In Kerala we stayed with Christians.

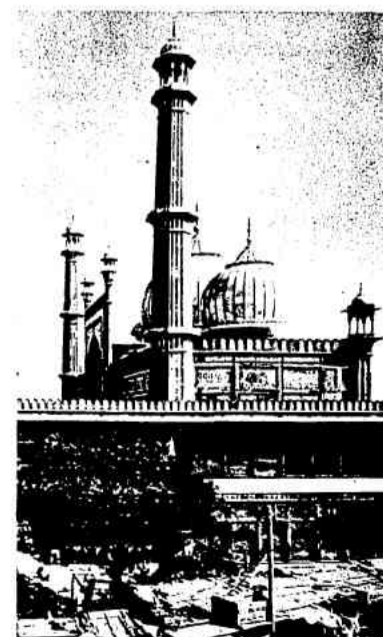
It is interesting to note the religious divisions in India. Hindus generally look down upon both Sikhs and Christians — Sikhs because they are good businessmen and good sportsmen but, not, apparently, intellectuals — Christians because most of the early converts were untouchables. Moslems, of course, are regarded with open hostility.

Kerala is an explosive mixture of all these groups, plus the communists. We were leaving Kerala the day the communist victory in the State elections was announced. The Christians were staying with fear that there will be radical social changes and perhaps violence in the near future. However, it seems more likely that the communists will "go slow", remembering how the central government dissolved the last communist parliament.

But there was certainly an atmosphere of great excitement in the towns we passed through on our way out. Bands of communists marched along the streets, waving the red banner and shouting slogans.

A week later we arrived in Bombay, very tired and very dirty. And also very sorry to leave India. Hindus are wonderful people — kind and considerate, much more so than many Europeans. After associating only with Indians for three months, towards the end I almost felt like an Indian myself. It was very strange, on board ship, to be suddenly surrounded by pale faces again.

• STEPHANIE CONYBEARE



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RIGHTS

Gordon Bryant, M.H.R., addressed a meeting of the ABSCHOL committee and members of the Canberra branch of the Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines in the Union on 6 April. The meeting was called to organise a campaign for a "yes" vote in the 27 May referendum on the two proposals concerning aborigines, and Mr. Bryant stressed the need of having the referendum passed.

Passing the buck

For ten years, he said, the F.C.A.A. had been striving to improve the lot of aborigines throughout Australia. Its work culminated in the withdrawal, earlier this year, of the last overtly discriminatory item of State legislation left on the books — in Queensland. Approaches to the Federal Government, however, had met with no success. The Government was always able to pass the buck to the States by pointing out that the constitution prohibited Federal legislation in favour of aborigines, so that this was specifically a matter for the States.

Decisive majority

There it had rested: on the one hand were the States, with little money and under no pressure to do much about the aboriginal "problem"; and on the other was the Commonwealth, the only Government with the finance to decisively aid the aborigines, but with no legal power to do so. And now there was to be a referendum to decide whether the Federal Government was to be given this power or not. The fate of the aborigines for many years to come, Mr. Bryant said, would be decided on 27 May. If the vote was negative, the States would feel under no obligation to improve the present situation. If the referendum was passed by a bare majority the Commonwealth would have the power, but it too would not feel sufficiently pressed to do overmuch. The only way to get Government action for aborigines in the near future, Mr. Bryant concluded, was for the referendum to be passed by a decisive majority in all States.

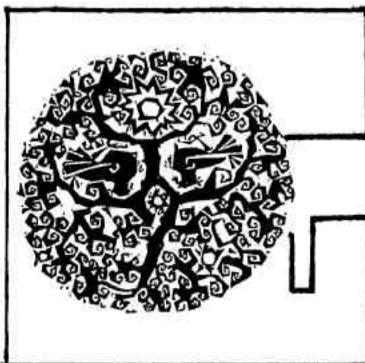
Campaign committee

After Mr. Bryant's address a committee was set up to liaise with other such committees throughout Australia, and specifically to organise the campaign in our area. Canberra does not vote (only citizens residing in States vote in referendums), so the Committee decided to concentrate on the Queanbeyan, Goulburn, Yass and Cooma districts. The ABSCHOL Director and Treasurer, Elizabeth Craven and Jeff Rye, were appointed to the Committee, and many other A.N.U. members volunteered their services. Those wishing to help should contact Elizabeth Craven (Bruce Hall) or Mrs. D. A. Haig (47625).

JEFF RYE

PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Students and others are invited to submit articles etc. for the Second Edition of the Psychology Students' Association Journal which will appear shortly.



FROM A GREAT HEIGHT
revue
is coming
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The cast of the revue watch as the producer descends from a great height.

WHITE POEM

I,
stiff with aching gentleness she
picks
her tactful path through a wilder-
ness of eyes
sewn to shirt-front faces: is careful
not to prick
the glossy bubbles, brittle
jealousies,
that blow and swell to subtle
wineglasses;
at last she submits to mould-grey,
vague ecstasies
of smudged lips; and scrums down
wetly
to the lacy foamings of applied
virility...

II
afterwards, she is peeled off like a
dripping raincoat
and hung on a peg or screwed hard
to the wall;
her pure, suspended nudity is
almost polite
in its lack of hatred: is almost
ornamental...

III
sometimes, clambering down, she
brings to me
her fingered, timid soul or her body
stuffed full of
other men's manhood: she obscures
the doorway
and brushes aside the drifting,
white balloons

that, exploding milky radiance,
flood the room.

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ATHLETICS

The A.C.T. cross-country competition is now swinging into gear, and all interested in running in this are urged to contact John Gilbert (ph. 4474) or Tony Weir (Gar-ran).

It is a handicap competition which, although the race lengths increase throughout the season, for the next couple of months will range from two miles to only six miles, so that initially you do not have to be fully fit to participate

through the pine forest

The venue is the northern end of the Stromlo pine forest (by the lake road) and so far this season the A.N.U.'s club captain, John Gilbert, has dominated the competition, winning over two and three miles respectively for the first two meetings. However, he does not consider himself invincible, and if you think you can beat him, come for a jog at the forest any Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m.

cinéast

Le Rouge et le Noir (Scarlet and Black). Claude Autant-Lara France. 1954. Gerard Philippe, Danielle Darrieux. Technicolor. May 4, Physics Lecture Theatre, 8 p.m.

There are at least two schools of thought about filmed versions of novels; the film should be a faithful version of the book, or alternatively it should aim to be good cinema, capturing the spirit of the book in cinematic rather than literary terms.

Le Rouge et le Noir is an excellent example of the first school of thought: as 'cinema' it is negligible, but as an illustrated version of the novel it has many splendid moments. Details of Julien's actions, captured from the novel, together with Gerard Philippe's intelligent acting, makes Julien a very credible character, successfully conveying much of the complexity of his personality in the novel; his impulsiveness, combined with his almost super-human determination, his pride and yet his sense of inferiority. The romanticism of Mathilde is also captured forcefully by the film in a very attractive performance by a very young Antonella Lualdi.

But because this film relies on the novel rather than the techniques of cinema, it falters whenever it departs from the novel. The version of the film available in Australia is some 30 minutes shorter than the original French version, but even so there is a noticeable lack of conviction in the flashback technique used and in the changes made to the character of Mme de Renal. As played

hidden athletic talents

If you are female, or your hidden athletic talents lie in some direction other than distance running, you are still only too welcome to join the Athletics Club, thus earning the right to represent the A.N.U. at Intersarsity in Sydney on May 23rd - 25th. Contact Christine Richardson (ph. 49 8739) or Paul Potter (Bruce Hall) for further information.

By the time this appears, the club will already have put in an appearance at the Anzac Day Invitation Meet at Sydney University.

We hold high hopes for last year's middle distance star Roger Brown and the imported Queensland marathon champion Peter Busby of the Forestry School, while the rest of the team expects to gain some valuable experience which it will be able to communicate to the hordes of new members whom it hopes to discover.

Remember the example of Chris Topp last year. He did not know his own ability, but competition brought such speed from him that he was a 100 metre finalist in the Australian Championships. The same could happen to you.

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RUGBY UNION

Coaches Col. Russ McNamara (1st Grade), Des Bingley (2nd Grade), Gwilym Davies (3rd Grade), Dick Rollason (Under 19's) and Neil MacDonald (Sub-district) have all expressed pleasure (although qualified) at the performances to date of their teams, both at training and in the pre-season trial matches.

Probably the most noteworthy achievements during this trial period were the pulling off of a draw with the powerful Central Otago (N.Z.) touring

team, and the winning of a high-scoring game against last year's runners-up, Northern Suburbs. The game against Central Otago, fresh from their win against Northern Suburbs (Sydney) was exciting and significant in several respects. Apart from the surprise result, (17 all) probably the most stirring feature of this game was the considerable fire shown by the University team as a whole, and by such forwards as veterans Tony Whitlam and Bill McLennan, and newcomers Bob Wright and Dave Knaggs. Considering that this was, apart from some rather reluctant intracub trialling, the first real game of the season, such a result and such a style of play seem to augur well for this year's premiership chances.

The final trials against Norths, held on Saturday 8th, showed that as well as strength in the premier grade, we have depth extending right through to the Sub-district, or "Social 4ths". In a loose, but fast scoring second half, Uni. firsts showed that they could throw the ball about in a constructive manner. Although the absence of five-eighth Kev. McCue, due to a broken collarbone, meant that much of the point was gone from the backline attacks, Greg Smith was always dangerous in attack.

The A.G.M. of the Rugby Club was held some weeks ago, and although attendance was low, considerable business was discussed. The new officials of the Rugby Club are: Dr. Bruce Kent, President; Andrew Ridley, Secretary; Pat Sillis, Treasurer; Jim Fingleton, Social Secretary; Ian James, Head of the Managerial Committee; and Jan O'Connell, Publicity Officer. Any enquiries about the club should be addressed to these people.



review by
FROM A GREAT SOURCE

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by Danielle Darrieux (mis-casting), she is far too sophisticated and the naivety which is essential to the plot never emerges, so that her final betrayal of Julien seems rather like a melodramatic conclusion to a mechanical plot instead of the result of an emotional crisis in a complicated personality as seen in the novel.

At best Autant-Lara's direction is restrained, and he shows little of the talent which has made his earlier films (*Le Diable au Corps*, *The Red Inn*, *Occupe-Toi D'Amelie*) so famous.

Andrew Pike

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ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING
OF THE UNION
will be held on
Wednesday the 19th of May
1 p.m.
Upstairs Dining Room of the Union
The Agenda of this meeting is
displayed on the official Union
Notice Board.

THE PLURALIST SOCIETY

LUNCH HOUR DISCUSSIONS

THURSDAYS AT 1 p.m.

LECTURE ROOM 1 HAYDON-ALLEN BUILDING

First Term Programme

27 April	Robert Cooksey	Vietnam: No More	Questions & Answers?
4 May	Julie Richter	Black Power and the White Liberals.	
11 May	Bob Brissenden	The Writer and His Audience.	

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THE ARTS FESTIVAL IS ONLY DAYS AWAY

THE ARTS FESTIVAL IS ONLY DAYS AWAY

Our Boys in White

The Cricket Club had its most successful season this year since its inception, making the finals for the first time — after tortuous interpretation of rules by the A.C.T.C.A. to determine whether A.N.U. or Northern Suburbs made the last place. Fortunately standard interpretations favoured A.N.U., but unfortunately we had to lower our colours to Woden in the preliminary final.

This season saw our first official intervarsity match, against Newcastle, A.N.U. winning on the first innings, 188 to 183. After several wickets had fallen early, Neil Tuckwell came to the rescue with a fine 89. Newcastle hosted us very well and we hope to entertain them at A.N.U. next season.

The Second Grade side had a reason-

able season and was unfortunate to miss a place in the finals by 0.02 per cent, having finished level on points with Ainslie. The Thirds had an indifferent year due to a continuing shortage of players, on one occasion fielding only six players and the skipper's fourteen year old daughter!

Our Club Captain, Gary Potts distinguished himself by being elected as Cricketer of the Year by the Canberra Courier. Gary, with 393 runs including one century (av. 43.7) and 32 wickets (av. 13.3), headed both the A Grade batting and bowling aggregates and in addition was selected for A.C.T. for the three representative matches during the season.

The annual general meeting of the Club will be brought forward this season and will be held about the end of April or early May. We hope to show the film of the drawn Australia - West Indies test after the meeting so watch notice boards for the date.

Keeping Their Oars In ...

The annual general meeting of the A.N.U. Boat Club was notable in that Peter Arriens stood down from the Presidency due to pressure of work. Dr. Arriens has been President since the club's inception and the meeting passed a motion expressing their gratitude for all the valuable work that he has carried out.

Allan Brooks was elected President unopposed, as was Peter Selmers, Captain of Boats; Peter Bundersen, Vice-Captain of Boats; Mike Summer-Potts, Secretary; and Tom Zubrzycki as Treasurer. Alistair Urquhart, Merv Keehn and Peter Newsom were elected Assistant Secretary and Committee members respectively.

The Club held a successful regatta followed by an equally successful barbecue on 8th April. Our crews were first

over the line in the maiden fours, novice tub fours and sculls (Kerry Jelbart), and Burton Hall women's crew produced a surprise when they beat the fancied Garra Hall. The eight failed to catch the lighter, but fitter, schoolboy crews; however, A.N.U. is closer to Canberra Grammar than a few weeks ago.

To those who are ignorant of rowing, it seems strange that the A.N.U. eight cannot beat the best schoolboy crews. In fact, there is nothing unusual in this at this stage in the season. Sydney University and University of N.S.W. were severely trounced by Sydney G.P.S. schools in the Gold Cup. Melbourne and Monash would be lucky to see anything but the rudders of any of the crews that reached the finals of the Head of the River.

The coach of the eight, Chris May, is confident that the A.N.U. will reach the finals at Inter-Varsity. Len Williams, the coach of the lightweight four feels the same way about his crew and rightly so, as at least half the crew already have Inter-Varsity experience.

The two trips to Sydney provided invaluable experience; and it was experience with different starters and different conditions that we were after, not "competition" as one mis-informed Canberra newspaper seemed to think. Lessons learnt from Sydney and from local regattas are that both crews need greater fitness and more teamwork. As a result the coaches have their crews in the water six times a week and this is being supplemented by off-the-water training in the form of 5BX.



A. N. U. versus Turner-Queanbeyan last Saturday.
A. N. U. won 8-13, 61 to 4-14, 38.

Up the Final Ladder

The first official practice match of the A.N.U. National Football Club proved to be highly successful and club officials have every reason to look forward to a successful season.

The significant feature of the first practice game was the outstanding form displayed by some of the new players to the club and if anything, the club should have a far greater depth of reserves than in previous years.

Of the recruits to stand out Bill Reynoldson from Corowa turned in a good game on the wing and was tireless in his efforts as he continually drove the ball into attack. Hugh Price at centre half-forward showed more than average ability and was constantly mobile, finishing with three goals.

Of last year's regulars Vic Price won

many kicks as did Peter Collings. Greg Stretton, although only playing for one half did enough to suggest he could be a vastly improved player on last year. Tony Davies, Owen Paton, John Hicks and Damian McNamara suggested they could all have a good season this year.

At the time of writing officials are anxious to see Tony Walker and James Darling in action and with Roger Pescott and John Darling available the pressure will be right on for a position across the half forward line.

Kerry Jelbart, although unavailable for the first few games, will add strength to the rucks when he returns and Rod Gilholme has also indicated he will be available for several games this season.

With such foundations, especially from the newcomers, it is little wonder that officials believe that the 1967 season could see the A.N.U. Club climb further up the final ladder.

Basketball: Good Prospects

The 1967 season looks like being one of the best ever for the basketball club. For the first time since it began four years ago it has been able to field a team in local A grade competition. The team has already shown that it has more than enough ability to hold its own in local competition by defeating one of last year's A grade teams in the pre-season competition.

In the first match of the season, the men's A grade team was unlucky to be beaten by last year's runners-up, Y.M.C.A. A.N.U. led until five minutes before the end when the opposition scored a couple of lucky baskets and were just able to hold on until the final whistle. The final score was 45-39. Rob Williams played a heady game for A.N.U., setting up many of Uni's scoring

plays. Frank Hiob, who is a newcomer to the club this year, played a great game at centre and has filled a long-standing gap in the Uni team with his constructive, attacking play. Tait and Scollay gave Hiob plenty of support and were among the leading scorers. Overall, the team combined well and provided the most exciting game of the night.

The club is also fielding teams in men's B grade and women's A reserve grade. There are a lot of talented recruits this year and the women's team should have no trouble in making the finals in A reserve as they did last year. The men's B grade team shows a lot of promise. It should not be surprising to see some of the "B graders" vying for A grade honours in the near future.

With the club expanding this year, supporters would be more than welcome, particularly for the A grade side. It plays at the Methodist Gym every Tuesday night.

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